

VISIT...

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Tutor Teaching Tips

Repeated Reading • S-2

MATERIALS

Reading
Passage:
Part 1 (2 copies)

Timing device;
Graph

Reading
Passage:
Part 2 (2 copies)

Game cards

Introducing the Passage



5 minutes

Read part 1 of the passage *The Planets of the Solar System* to provide a model of fluent reading. Read with expression at a normal reading pace, taking about one minute to read the passage.

Give the child a copy of the passage and have him/her read it with you. If he/she has difficulty, slow the pace or read small chunks (one or two sentences), and then have the child read each chunk with you until you have read the entire passage. Read the entire passage with the child one or two more times.

Building Fluency



5–10 minutes

Have the child read the passage out loud while you time him/her for one minute. As the child reads, place a check mark on your copy of the passage over each word that he/she misreads. If the child pauses for three seconds, tell him/her the word and mark it as an error. Do not correct errors during the reading. After one minute, tell the child to stop. Circle the last word the child read. Help the child plot the number of words read on the graph. The goal is 130 words per minute at at least 90% accuracy.

Discuss errors once the child has completed the reading. Discuss word-attack strategies such as sounding out parts of words, looking for smaller words or recognizable chunks within larger words, and thinking about how the meanings of words relate to other parts of the text.

Do not exceed more than four independent readings of a passage in a single session. If the child seems to have too much difficulty, drop to a lower level during the next tutoring session.

Checking for Understanding



5 minutes

Ask the child to retell the passage. Look for detail in his/her retelling. Give the child time to respond independently. If needed, prompt with the following sample questions:

What are some planets you read about? (Mercury, Earth, Venus, Mars, Jupiter)

What is the closest planet to the sun? (Mercury)

Why is Mars known as the "red planet"? (rust on its surface)

If time permits, repeat the steps above using part 2 of the passage, *The Planets of the Solar System*.

Optional Activity



5–10 minutes

PLAYING A WORD GAME: Spread out the game cards face down on the table. Have the child draw two cards, read both words, and tell you whether they have the same base word. For example, the words *longer* and *longest* have the same base word: *long*. If the child is correct and the words have the same base word, he/she keeps the cards. If the child is incorrect or the words do not have the same base word, the child turns the cards over, and it is your turn. Repeat the game as time permits.

Part 1

Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun. A day on Mercury is 59 times longer than an Earth day. Mercury gets very hot during the day and very cold at night.

Earth and Venus are very different. Venus is covered by layers of clouds that are much thicker than clouds on Earth. These clouds trap most of the Sun's heat. The temperature on Venus gets very, very hot—more than four times hotter than boiling water.

Mars is known as the red planet because of large amounts of rust on its surface. Mars has seasons similar to our own, and the soil there is similar to the soil on Earth.

Jupiter is the largest planet in our solar system. One storm on Jupiter is like a huge hurricane. It is called the Great Red Spot. This storm is about three times the size of Earth.



Part 2

Saturn is the sixth planet of the solar system. It is easy to recognize 14
 because of its large, visible system of rings. The rings are made up 27
 of millions of pieces of rock and frozen gases. 36

Uranus looks blue-green in color because of methane gas in its 48
 atmosphere. Uranus seems to roll around the Sun because it is very 60
 tilted. Scientists think this might be because it bumped into another 71
 planet-sized object long ago. 76

Neptune and Uranus are sometimes called the twin giants because 86
 they are so much alike. They are about the same size, and they 99
 both glow with the same blue-green color. 107

Pluto is the smallest planet. Pluto is more like a moon than a 120
 planet. Some scientists think at one time it may have been one of 133
 Neptune's moons. Its orbit is stretched out so that sometimes it is 145
 closer to the sun than Neptune is. 152

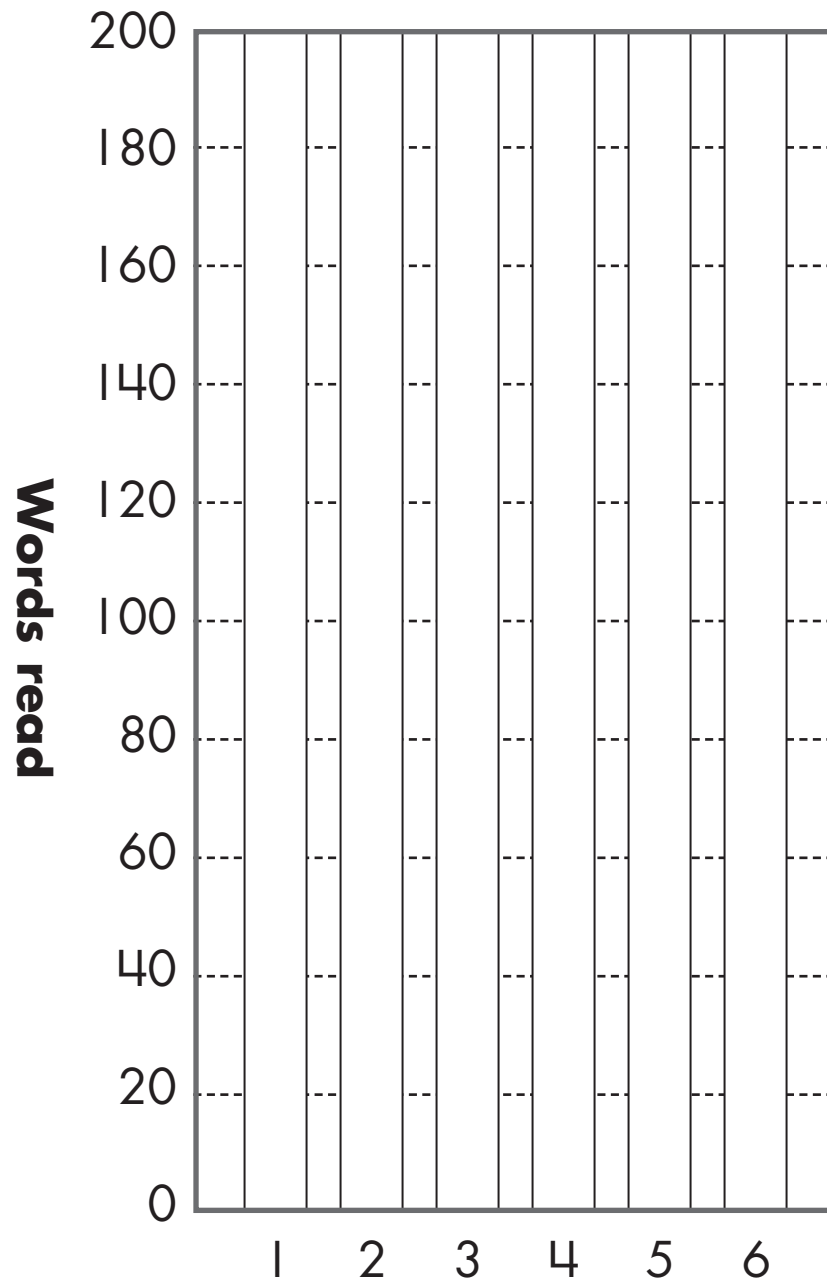


Fluency

Repeated Reading Bar Graph

Lesson S-2

Name _____ Date _____



Number of errors: _____

1 2 3 4 5 6



closer

longer

stretched

larger

greener

colder

orbiting

thickest

orbits

thicker

coldest

greenest

longest

largest

stretching

closest